

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 29TH, 1892.

NUMBER 13

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

### AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company  
United States & Brazil Mail S. S. Co.,  
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.  
Prince Steam Shipping Co., Ltd.  
Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell & Co's. Brazil Line.  
and the

Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)  
Assurance Co., Limited.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;  
&c., &c.

Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurance effected at moderate rates.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio de Janeiro on Convoio Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments:—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

### Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—No. 45 Rua das Laranjeiras. Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, Chargé d'affaires ad int.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. (Corner of H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 30, Largo da Carioca. O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

### Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening service during Lent season according to notice. Holy Communion after morning services on Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday of 9 a. m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A., British Chaplain.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Caju. English services at 11.30 a. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sun. 1.30 p. m. and 7.30 p. m. T. H. FOSTER, Pastor. Office: 70, Rua Sete de Setembro, and floor; 10 to 12 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Ilareira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua da Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 9.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joao, No. 79.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5.15, afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

### Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Koch's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alameda No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 51, Rua das Urubas. House, from 12 to 2. Resident, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1555.

Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4. Praça General Osório No. 53. Res. Rua Marquez de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1128.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 142; hours from 2 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Edmundo de Oliveira, of Rio de Janeiro School of Medicine. Fevers, accouchements, operations. Special consultations at private houses and on board vessels. Rua dos Ourives No. 35.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant Physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 20 Rua do Hospício; 10 to 3 p. m.; residence 108 Rua Marques de Abrantes.

### Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors Home and Institute.—No. 1, Travessa da Moreira, Rua do Livramento, bande.—Relief services: In English on Sundays at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m.; on Mondays at 7 p. m. Free and Easy Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Reading room open daily from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-ENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

## FLINT & Co. 142, Pearl St., New York CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.  
Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties.

Correspondents of

## QUAYLE DAVIDSON & Co.

121, RUA DA QUIJANDA.  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

## Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL—1,000,000\$000, or £100,000 Sterling.  
RESERVE FUND . . . . . 500,000\$000

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ETC.

Agents for the:

Alliance Assurance Company, London,  
Bovril's Fluid Beef Company, London,  
Aspinall's Enamel, London;  
T. P. Griffin's Guinness' bottled stout,  
Thomas Hughes, Longport, Staffordshire,  
Godes-Berger Company, London,  
Wm. Cory & Co., Belfast,  
Wm. Crawford & Sons, Edinburgh,

Warehouses:—Rua Florencio de Abreu 15 and Largo do Ouvidor 14

Head offices and sample show rooms:—Largo S. Francisco 1.

Address all correspondence to

JOSEPH W. MEE,  
Managing Director.  
SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

## COMPANHIA ECONOMICA, GAZ. AGUA E ESGOTOS.

SÃO PAULO.

Capital . . . . . 1,000,000\$000

General Plumbers,  
Electrical and Hydraulic Engineers.  
Gas, Water, Electric and Sanitary fittings always in stock.  
Direct importers from Europe and United States.

Show rooms and technical offices:

Rua Direita No. 47  
Warehouse and Work Shops:  
Rua da Conceição No. 40

Technical office, and workshops under the management of skilled mechanics.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WILLIAM MEE, President.  
WILLIAM M. COTCHING, Secretary.

Address correspondence to Caixa 186.

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

## CORCOVADO RAILWAY.

### HOTEL DAS PAINEIRAS.

Telephone 1125.

Trains leave Corcovado for Corcovado at week days at 6.30, 8, 11 a. m., 2.45 and 8 p. m.; returning from Paineiras at 7.15, 9.30 a. m., 1.45, 3.45, 7 and 9 p. m. On Sunday and Holidays for Corcovado at 6.45, 9.30, 11 a. m., 12.30, 2, 3.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; from Paineiras 8.35, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m.

Take the yellow car (Laranjeiras) in Agua Fervente at the Largo d. Caraca 45 minutes before the departure of trains.

## MILLER, GUILD & Co.

80, RUA 15 DE NOVEMBRO, SANTOS.

P. O. Box. 139—Cable Address "Naiad"

General & Commission Merchants  
Steam Ship Agents  
Tug Boat and Lighter Owners.

## W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

32 Rua do Commercio, SÃO PAULO,

and

CASSELS, KING & Co.

88, Calle Caugallo, BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

## THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES

(Late "The River Plate Times.")

DAILY MORNING PAPER

ESTABLISHED 1858.

The only newspaper in the English language published in the Republic of Uruguay.

Circulates in Montevideo and the Republic of Uruguay, Buenos Aires and the Argentine Republic, Europe and the United States.

This paper is absolutely independent and is the acknowledged representative organ of English interests in the Republic.

FIRST CLASS ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Advertisements and subscriptions received by post.

For terms, etc., apply to THE MANAGER,

Calle Treinta y Tres 61.—Montevideo.

## CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

Rua Fresco No. 3.

CAIXA 392. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

## MR. R. J. GALLANDER, C.E.

undertakes to make Surveys, Plans, Estimates, Reports, etc., and to carry out the Construction of Engineering, and Architectural Works, in accordance with Government Regulations.

67, Rua do Ouvidor—Rio.

## AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.  
Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1858.  
Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF  
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,  
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK  
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for  
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.  
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS  
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,  
TRAFFIC CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
STAMPS, &c., in the latest and most artistic style  
FROM STEEL PLATES.

With SPECIAL FACILITIES for PREVENTING COUPERTISING.  
Special papers manufactured exclusively for  
the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.  
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.  
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLE.  
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. O. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.

THOMAS ROBERTSON, }

THOMAS H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Asst. Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Asst. Treas.

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,  
Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built according to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 14 de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

## JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,

SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

P. O. Box 741. Rio de Janeiro.

## NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO. LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides

possessing great heating power it commands itself for use in the country by reason of the fact that it explodes not being

injured by the wet. On this account alone great advantage is obtained over other explosives by its use, and more especially when operating in humid places.

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent fuse. For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Otton.

Rio de Janeiro.

## THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on

22,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 161,000 Freight Cars.

This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to their

Representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co.

82, Primeiro de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

## Insurance.

## THE EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society of the United States

Preliminary statement, 31st December 1891.

Insurance in force . . . . .	£ 160,000,000
Assets . . . . .	27,000,000
Surplus . . . . .	5,000,000
New business 1891 . . . . .	46,000,000

Harold Sorby,

Manager for Brazil.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE  
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund... " 1,328,751 "  
Uncalled capital.. " 2,400,751 "

Agents: Cia. Internacional Commercio e Industria  
67, Rua 1º de Março. Telephone No. 427.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.  
FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil

Wilson Sons &amp; Co. Limited.

No. 2 Praça das Marilhas.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE  
INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith &amp; Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE  
INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie &amp; Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund.... £ 480,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor.

## CRASHLEY &amp; Co.,

Newsdealer and Bookseller.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Plesse & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries and Pear's Soap  
No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, "L"  
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital..... £2,000,000  
Accumulated Funds.... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore &amp; Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

## PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of  
March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor.

## W. HAWKESWORTH

CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEER

Specialties:—Location and construction of Railways; Iron and Steel Bridges and Buildings; Tunneling, etc.; Harbour and Submarine works.

Office: 89, Rua 1º de Março

CHALK & COONAN,  
SANTOS AND S. PAULO,

SHIPPING AGENTS &amp; EXCHANGE BROKERS.

(P. O. Box 136).

Agents for

Casa Lupton

Banco dos Lavradores

(Secção Commercial).

## ELECTRICITY.

Thomson-Houston International Electric Co.,

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Estimates given for Electric railways, overhead single wire system. Also for Arc and Incandescent lighting. Isolated and Central Station plants, Electric Mining Machinery, Electric Motors and Transmission of Power.

City lighting a speciality.

ARTHUR H. BROWN,

Agent for Brazil.

Office, 2 Rua S. Pedro, 2nd floor.

P. O. Box 954.

RIO DE JANEIRO

## Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN  
BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
Reserve fund..... " 450,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
4, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:  
LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,  
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,  
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,  
PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES  
AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co.,

LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères &amp; Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder &amp; Co., J. H. Schroder &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG.

Messrs. J. H. Bernoulli, Mosler &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Grand Brown &amp; Co.

GENOA.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE  
BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: 52, Moorgate St. E.C.

Rio de Janeiro: No. 4, Rua da Alfandega,  
1st floor (provisionally)

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital..... £1,500,000  
Realized do..... " 900,000  
Reserve fund..... " 750,000

BRANCHES:

→ Paris, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rosario. ←

DRAWS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ld.—LONDON.

Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.

Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR  
DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December  
1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"  
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in  
Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)

Draws on:

(Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin.) and corresponding branches in  
Germany..... Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.  
M. A. von Rothschild  
Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.  
(N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.  
International Bank of London, Limited  
London.)

France..... Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.  
Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de  
Paris, Paris.

Spain..... Heine & Co., Paris.  
Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona  
and correspondents.

Belgium..... Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.  
H. Albert de Mary & Co., Antwerp.  
Banca Generale, branches and correspondents.

Italy..... Mercurio & Co., Naples.  
Banco Lisbon & Açores and correspondents.

Portugal..... G. Amsinck & Co., New York.  
United States.....

Uruguay..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo.  
Banco Comercial, do  
Argentina..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres.  
Deutsche Uebersee Bank, do.

and any other countries  
Opens accounts current;  
pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,  
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettger—Krah,  
Directors.

March 1892

Companhia União Industrial  
S. SEBASTIÃO

Share Capital..... R\$. 10,000,000\$  
Debentures..... £ 675,000 stg.  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Comprises the following factories:

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOÃO

Hessians, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.  
FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CRISTÓVÃO  
Cotton, wool and silk goods.

FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA  
Undershirts, hosiery, etc.

FABRICA MANUFATORA DE RENDAS

Lace goods of all kinds.  
FABRIL BRAZILEIRA  
Small-ware, pins, needles, buttons, etc.

TECELAGEM FLUMINENSE

Gimps, finges, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.  
FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO.

Galvanized iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen  
ware, silver and nickel plating, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

J. H. LOWNDES &amp; Co.

Succs. J. F. HALL &amp; Co.,

No. 78, Rua 1º de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH BANK OF  
SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.  
London, E. C.

Provisional Office in Rio de Janeiro:

32, RUA DA ALFANDEGA

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Paid up capital..... " 500,000  
Reserve fund..... " 225,000

Branches in Buenos Aires and Montevideo.  
Correspondents in New York and all the principal  
cities of Europe.

Receives deposits for fixed periods and transacts every  
species of Banking business.

## FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES

THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER

This medicine invented in Canada in 1865 has  
been for years and is now prescribed by the leading  
physicians in all parts of the world, who attest  
that it gives the most satisfactory results of any  
remedy yet produced. The diseases for which  
they use it, and in which they claim the greatest  
results are the following:

Lung Diseases, Imperfect Nutrition  
Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia  
General Debility, Anemia

and in convalescence from all wasting diseases.

The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS'  
SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weak-  
ness produced by long illness whether from  
pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic  
virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and  
assimilation.

FELLOWS' SYRUP is too well known to  
require further remark; it cannot be closely imitated  
though many persons have sought to trade upon its  
reputation.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND  
CHEMISTS.

Sole Agents:

W. R. Cassels &amp; Co.

Rua da Candelaria, 8.

## O'KELL, WILSON &amp; Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva  
22 Becco de Bragança.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern Assurance Company.

General and Commission Merchants  
for foreign and home trade with the interior.

## HAUPT &amp; Co.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

53, Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commissions.  
Railway Material.  
Rolling Stock.  
Machinery.

## RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and  
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.  
NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks)  
and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

## ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF  
LONG DOCUMENT ENVELOPES,  
manufactured from blue and white cloth-lined paper and  
Japanese parchment.

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendared papers of various colors;

American Commercial Envelopes,  
made from the best white and tinted papers;

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the  
United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make  
Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina,

79 Sete de Setembro—1st floor.

(Under new direction.)

## BUSINESS NOTICES

**Carlsberg Beer.**—Since its first introduction many years ago, the Carlsberg beer has increased wonderfully in popularity. This is owing to the fact that it is one of the best brands sold in the Rio de Janeiro market and justly enjoys the reputation of being the best Danish beer made. The great brewery at Copenhagen turns out immense quantities of the amber nectar which finds immediate consumption wherever sent. At Rio de Janeiro, the sole importers, Messrs. Chr. Heckscher & Co., have established a large depot at No. 1 B Rua Theophilo Otton, where they serve the continually growing demand for this beer. The Carlsberg was awarded the *grand prix* at the Paris exposition in 1878. Its fine flavor and its entire freedom from deleterious ingredients render it a delightful beverage and recommend it particularly as a desirable drink in this climate. It has been submitted to repeated analyses both in Denmark and Brazil and the results of all these analytic tests agree that the Carlsberg contains not the slightest trace of salicylic acid or any harmful properties.

**Indian and Colonial Outfits.**—There are a number of London outfitters who make a specialty of outfits for India and the Colonies; but few, if any, have achieved a wider and better reputation than the popular "Highland House" establishment of T. Mills & Co. Their specialties cover almost everything that ladies and gentlemen may require, not only for travelling, but for everyday and society needs. They make it a point to supply clothing of every description, specially adapted for the tropics, and customers can confidently rely upon their experience in this respect. Those who have tried to feel comfortable in the comparatively heavy goods which merchant tailors usually consider thin enough for the tropics, will know how to appreciate this specialty. A few measurements, assisted if possible by a photographer, will enable them to make up a suit of clothes which for elegance and comfort it will be difficult to surpass. All they ask is that you give them a trial, which can easily be arranged by addressing T. Mills & Co., Highland House, Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, London.

**South American Advertising and Commercial Bureau.**—The special object of this Bureau is to promote the introduction of the latest and best inventions and induce those manufacturers and exporters who have hitherto neglected this market to compete for a share of the trade. Advertising is recognized as a necessity among all successful men of business of the day, and there are many prospects in the world who, if they only knew, would be glad to have their goods advertised. The object of this Bureau is to enable the manufacturer or his exporter to reach the trade in the most effective way and to secure the most advantageous returns. That this Bureau can be instrumental in serving the extension of trade within the territory of its operations goes without saying. It pays to advertise, and it pays to use the best mediums of advertising.

This Bureau will cover the four republics of Brazil, Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay. The people of these countries are as alive to the best and latest in all branches of manufactures as in any other part of the world. Brazil's ink has been used with enterprising results. Argentine, producing excellent results. Splendid results can be obtained in Brazil if similar enterprise is shown. Particularly to-day Brazil is materially in better condition than she ever was. Her immense crops will enable her to be a large buyer. The manufacturer has but to seize this opportunity of securing his share of patronage. Let him herald his goods to the country through its press, the most legitimate and efficient advertising medium. When once he has introduced his goods and has secured their acceptance, it is difficult to dislodge them. The trade here now establishes will increase with years. Brazil's prosperity is just beginning; her resources have scarcely begun to be developed. With progressive development and more immigration, each year her exportation will increase and her buying capacity will enlarge.

There is no direction in which you may look but what you will note that Brazil is on the threshold of expansion. Her coffee plantations are adjusting themselves to the system of free labor and are already giving evidence of increase in numbers and in yield. Her sugar productions can be raised to enormous proportions. Her rubber and cotton are the source of much wealth. There are a thousand and one things of the forest, the field and the farm, which remain to be developed in the near future, which perhaps in themselves alone will not reach large amounts but in the aggregate will assume formidable figures.

Her mineral wealth which her geologists have declared to be limitless, has scarcely been touched. Let out of the question the gold and silver deposits, there are exhaustless iron fields and coal measures to be opened and developed. These alone will give Brazil an impulse that her most sanguine citizens do not realize. Only recently the iron mines of Antonio Pereira, near Ouro Preto in Minas Geraes, passed into the hands of a company which proposes to develop them. The increase in productions in these different departments necessitate the development of the transportation systems, and will require the multiplication of railroads in the more thickly settled communities and the building of lines in new territories. The era of prosperity which is dawning will be lasting because this country is vast in extent and limitless in resources.

There is no better field to-day than Brazil to which the manufacturer can turn for the cultivation of trade.

Correspondence solicited. Address all communications to the South American Advertising and Commercial Bureau, No. 132 Rua do Rosário, 1.º andar, Rio de Janeiro.

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily cotton reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

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79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 29th, 1892.

## NOTICE.

The publisher of "The Rio News," begs to announce that after the 31st instant the currency subscriptions to this paper will be increased to 25\$000 for Brazil and 30\$000 for foreign countries. This increase should have been made at the beginning of the year, owing to the greatly increased cost of labor and material, but it was thought that an improvement would soon come and the necessity for an increased rate would thus be avoided. As this much-needed improvement shows no sign of materializing, the publisher has no alternative but to advance his rates.

The *Jornal do Commercio* republished, a few days ago, a letter of the Brazilian consul at Cardiff in respect to the question of British emigrants, in which special stress is laid upon the healthiness of Brazil. He even goes so far as to state that the mortality here averages about two per cent, and naturally concludes, under so favorable a condition of things, that this is the healthiest country in the world. It is difficult to understand why the Brazilian authorities abroad will persist in making such grossly incorrect statements, when by reference to any reliable newspaper in Europe or the United States it will be seen that the disgraceful state of things which exists here is known to the whole world. Apart from the terrible epidemic of yellow fever which has been raging here for some months past, when occasionally there have been as many as 200 deaths per day, or say 146 per 1,000 per annum, there has been still greater havoc in Santos and other districts in São Paulo, besides other places in the interior. The scourge, moreover, is not confined to this locality, but stretches its fatal grip as far south as Santa Catharina and as far north as Pará. Then, too, hardly are we free from the pestilence of fever through the return of cool weather, than we are assailed with epidemics of small-pox, typhoid, etc., which prevail annually in every part of the country. A pestilence of some kind, arising from the unsanitary conditions in which the people live, may be said to exist all the year round, and will continue to exist until the material condition of the people is improved and they are taught how to live. In view of these facts it is incomprehensible how any official could have the courage to make statements such as that accredited to the Cardiff consul. And it is still more incredible how he could have had the hardihood to make them at such a time as this—when fever is raging all along the Brazilian coast, when the plague is ravaging a score of interior towns, like Campinas, Rezende, Rio Claro, etc., and when hardly

a steamer leaving this port is not obliged to register one or more deaths from this terrible disease. If the Cardiff consul had exercised only two per cent, of judgment, he would never have published so evident a falsehood, and if the Brazilian government really wished to retain the respect and confidence of foreign nations it would never permit its official representatives to make such exhibitions of themselves.

We have repeatedly called attention to the disgraceful state of the streets of this city, but the authorities are apparently too much engaged in municipal politics and petty intrigues to occupy themselves with such details as the cleanliness and repair of the streets of the great city under their control. To those who have returned here after a long absence, the general state of decadence must be very striking. Under the old regime affairs were bad enough but at any rate some attempt was made to keep things cleanly and in order, but now matters are going from bad to worse. No attempt is made to repair the pavements, or if such attempts are made, it is in an isolated and desultory manner. Some of the principal commercial thoroughfares have become almost impassable owing to the enormous holes in the pavement which, when a much needed rain does come to wash off the accumulated filth on the surface, become deep pools of muddy water offering serious peril to the limbs of the unfortunate horses which may step in them unawares. The cleansing of the surface of the streets is left to a contractor, but so loosely has he carried out the terms of his contract, that at last the attention of the minister of interior has been called to the matter and it is to be hoped that steps will immediately be taken to render this service more effective. Whichever way one turns, the same sights meet the eye, dirty streets, bad pavements, stagnant water, and yet the authorities cannot understand why this city has become a prey to the yellow fever.

In our last issue we referred to the unfortunate position of the Banco Industrial and Mercantil, and it has since transpired, that its managing treasurer—director has absconded to the United States, after having published in the *Jornal do Commercio* a letter recounting his several acts of speculation, which resulted in so deplorable a result as the liquidation of the bank. Unfortunately, however, the play only then commenced, and during the past week most, if not all of the native banks, have been subjected to "runs" of more or less importance, and it remains to be seen whether any additional pressure will have disastrous results. The foreign banks without exception seem to have escaped the trials to which their neighbors have been subjected, and it would appear, that at the present moment they have a golden opportunity to show their readiness to render the assistance now generally needed. Their cash reserves are ample for the present emergency and we are confident they could satisfy all the requirements of the commercial body without risk, and with profit to themselves. It is a recognized fact that trade is much harassed by the demoralized state of the Central railway, and the difficulties of transport with the interior generally, and that large quantities of goods are held waiting shipment. In the meantime, dealers are prevented from realising, and whilst their means may be ample under ordinary circumstances, they cannot naturally hold indefinitely, and must be undergoing a considerable strain. To relieve them, therefore, should be the first aim of the banks, and as the foreign banks are, as a rule, the intermediaries of their operations with Europe and the States

none should be in a better position to help them. If such help is withheld, the depression is certain to continue, and as a consequence we shall then witness other and perhaps more unfortunate "runs" on the banks, with a general panic, which must prove disastrous to all.

The incident at the jury-room a few days since, where an over-zealous Protestant undertook to remedy an injustice by pulling down the crucifix placed there, is very likely to be given a much exaggerated importance. It takes very little to stir up the slumbering embers of strife between the Catholic and Protestant, and either side will never fail to justify its conduct on religious grounds. Personally we see no reason why a question should be raised as to the presence or absence of this particular image in the jury-room. It neither aids nor obstructs justice. It does not prevent the jury from accepting bribes, nor the judges, nor the attendants. It looks down upon the grossest miscarriages of justice without even a blush. Protestants might very well, therefore, ignore the existence of a symbol which no longer means anything to, or exercises any influence over its own followers. And Catholics might very well repress their indignation over an affront to a religious symbol which they themselves no longer respect and honor. There is something to be said for the men who threw down the image, however, which it would be highly unjust to ignore. They believe that the constitution guarantees full religious liberty and that there is no longer a "state church." They believe that they have just the same rights in the jury-room, or any other public place, as the members of the disestablished church. And they believe that forcing upon them an observance of religious symbols repugnant to their own faith, is unjust and unconstitutional. When they found that Protestants were being fined for refusing to serve on juries because the symbols of the Catholic faith were maintained in the jury-room, they became indignant and resolved to clear out the images themselves. And in doing this they were simply imitating the methods which have been in vogue during the past two years. They sought to do by violence what the constituted authorities are incapable of doing by legal and pacific means. The true settlement of the trouble lies in the full execution of the law as expressed in the constitution. In the meantime the Protestants should remember that an act considered sacrilegious by their opponents will do them more harm than good.

It is an amusing circumstance that the American manufacturers are finding the requirements of the Brazilian government too searching in the matter of consular invoices. They find it difficult, if not impossible, to give the information required, and they have therefore used prompt efforts to secure an extension of the time before the new regulations are carried into execution. The Americans are considered to have a keen appreciation of humor, and will, we are sure, keenly appreciate the situation. For years they have been imposing these same requirements on foreign merchants and manufacturers for their own protection, even to the extent of requiring information which could not be given. In the coffee trade, these demands for information no longer serve protective purposes, but they are exacted all the same. They even want to know the name of the producer, which no exporter, or factor, here in Rio de Janeiro knows, or has ever cared to know. One might as well ask who grew the barley for a blend of Scotch whisky. The requirement is a vexation pure and unrelieved, and yet protest and argument have been wasted in attempting to obtain relief. And now we have the very authors of this most vexatious and iniquitous system complaining and soliciting relief because, perchance, "the boot is on the other foot." The American manufacturer finds it very inconvenient to answer questions, to tell who made his goods, where the raw material came from, how much it cost, etc., etc., *ad infinitum*. And well he may! It's a petty business, at best! It is a contemptible thing for a nation to not only erect every possible barrier against foreign goods, but at the same time to condescend their heavily-taxed admittance on the giving of information which no manufacturer cares to give. The whole system is thoroughly mean and contemptible, and it has not acquired a shade more

of dignity, though it has gained much in plausibility, since the time when it was enforced by the robber barons of the middle ages. We hope the experience which American merchants and manufacturers are now invited to acquire will open their eyes to the impositions and hardships which others have had to stand for their benefit for the last quarter of a century.

From *Brazilian Reciprocity*, February 27, 1892.

#### BRAZILIAN RECIPROcity.

The Brazilian Consul-General, Senhor Macello, has received official advices from the Brazilian government postponing until May 1 the decree of November 21, 1891, which was to go into effect on January 1, 1892. The decree sets forth the conditions of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Brazil and the manner in which merchandise is to be exported. The postponement is due to the strenuous objections made by American exporters, who claim that the Brazilian government requires too much information from them. The decree requires that exporters shall formulate in their blanks the list of the articles to be shipped to Brazil ports, faithfully containing names, marks, numbers, weight, kind, quality, quantity, origin and value of the merchandise, as well as the designation, and shall take it to the Brazilian consulate for legalization.

#### THE ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE.

The details of the reconstruction scheme have now been published, and while they are necessarily somewhat complicated the general principle of the scheme is simplicity itself. The assets and liabilities of the old bank are to be turned over to a new concern, to be called the English Company of the River Plate, and the calls made by the liquidator are to be applied as subscriptions to the capital of this new company, which will thus be in possession of all the money and other assets available to the liquidator for payment of creditors' claims. The creditors will receive promissory notes for the amounts due, and will practically control the English company until they are paid off. When fifty per cent. has been paid banking business will be recommenced. Thus, in the course of a year or two, the unfortunate shareholders may be earning good dividends on the money, which, if paid to the liquidator as calls, would be gone without any hope of return, and the creditors will have the same security as before, with the additional benefit that it can be realised to better advantage than in a compulsory liquidation. There are still certain formalities to go through, but the successful issue of these was practically assured by previous negotiations. It is only the shareholders who are really concerned, as the shareholders are not asked to incur any liability in return for the advantages offered.—*Money*, March 5th.

#### JUAN MOREIRA.

The hero most celebrated in the Argentine republic is probably Juan Moreira. He is represented by his biographer, Eduardo Gutierrez, as a noble and chivalrous type of humanity driven to madness and outlawry by the cruelty of an "aleakle." Gutierrez's history or novel has been dramatized and with the exception of some "gancho" songs and dances the drama is one scene of carnage from beginning to end. Moreira is a man pursued by the police from one "gancho" to another, endangering his life in an attempt to revisit his wife and family, bowing in reverence before his aged father, flogging his children, shedding tears of tenderness at parting, standing at bay when occasion required, and, finally, after a hundred terrible encounters, being stabbed in the back by one foe while he was fighting face to face with another. A writer in the *Diario* states that he has an old and faithful servant in his employment who has given his personal recollections of him. He states that Moreira was undoubtedly brave, and rose well on horseback, but that in his time bravery was by no means a rare quality in Argentine "ganchoes." In fact, they were in the habit of acquiring a certain infusion of cowardly "gringo" blood. But for the rest Moreira was a bandit, a thief, a murderer, a man who killed for the sake of killing, a base profligate, and a habitual drunkard. This is the other side of the picture, but Gutierrez, like Byron, wanted a hero and he found him. "Asi se escribe la historia."—*Southern Cross*.

From the *Lancashire Evening Post*, Feb. 26.

#### THE DISTRESSED EMIGRANTS FROM BRAZIL.

A correspondent has had an interview with the returned emigrants now in Southampton workhouse. They are ten in number, two married couples and a boy from Bradford, a painter from Dublin, and a Blackfriars ironmoulder, John Dillon, and daughters. H. Oates, an intelligent machine jobber from Bradford, tells a harrowing story of their experiences. They left England in the spring of 1891. He says they were put ashore at Rio de Janeiro and then numbered some hundreds of English, mostly from the Midlands, and a number of Irish folk. At Rio they were put into a "Home," where the food doled out to every four of the party was not enough for a boy, and even that was only served out at long intervals, and so famished were the emigrants that they sought to get the best bit. From there they were taken to Santos, and placed among hundreds of Poles, Jews, Portuguese, or, as Oates puts it, "all the lowest scum of foreign nations." The "Home" was an old theatre, and here they had to stay for eight days. There was no accommodation for sleeping, save small mats, which were laid upon the bare floor, which was covered with filth, while vermin swarmed all over the place, and there were no sanitary arrangements. Married and single all had to lie down together, and those who possessed any baggage dare not go to sleep, for if they did they would inevitably wake up to find their belongings gone. Thence they were placed on board a coasting ship for transfer.

They were next placed in a train and taken eight hours' journey up country, and were ordered to stop at a place in the mountains where a "Home" was in course of construction. The only place, for the party, numbering 200, to find any shelter at all, was in a fever hospital, which was already full of patients, who died at the rate of three and four daily. Oates says it was a pitiable sight to watch some of the mothers as they struggled to obtain food for their offspring, many of whom soon began to sicken and die in this dreadful place, or although a hospital not the least sanitary precautions were taken. After three weeks' misery at this place a number of waggons arrived to take the emigrants further up country. For four days they travelled, their only food being salt meat called "sharkee" and dry bread, but this was even better than that provided at Santos, which consisted of rice and fish-baited together, and the latter was so abominably rotten and full of large maggots as to make it simply repulsive as an article of food.

On reaching their destination no preparations had been made for their reception, and they were forced to take their rest on the open ground and live from day to day as best they could. No sooner had they arrived than death made its dread appearance, and daily graves were dug. The survivors worked on roads, but when they asked for wages they were ordered to clear out. The party then undertook the painful journey to Rio, where the English Consul treated them roughly, saying there was plenty of work. They were put on a lighter and taken to an island, where the men had to work for 30 miles for work at a factory. When they got there they were ordered off, and had to tramp back, and as this was during the revolution it was dangerous. On arriving at Rio they found the women had been brought from the island and were lying about on the beach destitute and famished. They had been repeatedly assaulted by the police. The British Consul refused to do anything, and they went to Pernambuco, and were offered 7500 a day for road-work. Thence they travelled to Bahia, where M. Nicolini, the English Consul, worked hard for them and collected funds for the passage home.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The increasing number of crimes at the River Plate ought to arouse some alarm among right-minded men as to the future of those countries.

—The Argentine conversion office (what a misnomer!) has been authorized to issue \$1,500,000 in small notes to pay amounts owing the school council.

—Mr. Jason Rigby, formerly superintendent of the Minas and Rio railway, has been appointed manager of the Central Entreriano railway, province of Entre Rios.

—The immigrant and passenger arrivals at Montevideo last month numbered 1,019, and the departures 900. Of these 515 came from, and 79 left for Brazil.

—Our Buenos Aires papers are nearly always very late, sometimes nearly a month after publication. As our Montevideo exchanges come promptly enough, we are compelled to believe the fault lies with the Buenos Aires postoffice.

—The Santa Fé provincial government has ordered the law on the enrolment of the national guard to be put in force. Accordingly all born citizens, from the age of 17 to 45 years are bound to enrol before the end of March, or to stand their chance of being drafted into a regiment of the line.

—Sr. Carulla, the manager of the national gunpowder factory at Rio Cuarto has asked the government for \$5,000 in order to increase his operations in the making of smokeless powder. A quantity of this article has already been prepared, and Sr. Carulla gets the pecuniary aid he has applied for he promises to produce a ton of it in two or three months.—*Argentine News*.

—The Rosario municipal council has recently resolved not to accept the drainage works of the company entrusted with their execution. Two of the objections are peculiar: it is calmly set forward that the contract was illegal and that the rates fixed in said contract will weigh heavily on the property-holders. If this is true, why did the municipality enter into such a contract. As the council waits until the works are finished before finding objections, there are reasons for suspecting a knavish trick.

—An Uruguayan, Capt. Muniz, recently took offence at a soldier under arrest who presumed to speak to him when he was passing, and provided and beat the poor fellow with a rusty sword in so savage a manner that he subsequently died. The press took the matter up and now, after an inexcusable lapse of time, the officer has been ordered under arrest pending an inquiry. The savage cruelties of the Uruguayan military service are becoming more and more than even the Uruguayans can bear—this is saying a great deal.

—The petty persecution of the Jews which has been begun about the Hirsch colonies in Argentina, met with a very salutary check at one of the colonies recently. A desperado went to a homestead to rob the people there, and being disappointed in this object he brutally murdered two old people. The colonists immediately rallied, captured the savage and lynched him. If criminal acts of this kind were more a little more frequently in South America there would soon be a decided decrease in crime.

—As a wife a policeman's lot is not a happy one, and a Rosario policeman's lot must be a distinctly unhappy one, inasmuch as he receives no salary for months and months, being now 11 months in arrears, and by the unhappy look of the individual apparently receives nothing to eat either; if a robbery does take place in a square where a policeman is quartered, he is at once eyed with suspicion and openly accused with the theft. The whole Rosario police force is unfortunately a disgrace to any civilized community and reflects the greatest discredit on the authorities. We should like to know what has been done with the tax paid by the people for the police for the last 11 months.—*Rosario Argentine News*, March 12th.

—The Paraná river has risen to such an extent at Santa Fé that it has been found necessary to suspend the railway service between that city and Coladine. It is to be hoped that this suspension, which is the occasion of great inconvenience, may not be of long duration.—*Argentine News*, March 12th.

—The provinces of San Juan and Mendoza appear to be making fortunes in the export of cattle to Chile. The business has developed wonderfully of late and prices on the other side of the Cordillera are very high. During the first week in March 600 head of cattle were driven from Mendoza to Chile. San Juan in the same week sent 400 head of cattle to the same destination. Even sheep are being sent over to Chile.

—It does not appear certain that Uruguay will be represented at the Chicago Exposition. The Uruguayan Senate voted \$24,000 for the purpose, which the Chamber, on the 12th, considered an ridiculously insufficient that the subject was postponed until the minister of finance could give his opinion. If the country can not afford to expend more than \$24,000, it is thought by some that Uruguay should not be represented at all.

—Within the last few days upwards of 30 wreaths have been taken from the tomb in the Recoleta cemetery of Emilio Barreiro, the young man who was shot at the Santa Lucia church during the recent elections. Robbery is supposed to have been the motive of the sacrilege, as two of the wreaths alone were worth from 180 to 200 dollars each. It is said that some robbers are by no means taken to this cemetery. Meant ought to be taken to stop so disgraceful a practice.—*Southern Cross*.

—The Rio Negro salt company now supplies the market with more than 50 tons of salt a day. It is brought to the company's stores at the Boca, where, immediately on being landed, it is dried in large kilns. Afterwards, it is passed to machines, which remove all impurities from it and separate it into different classes, viz.: fine table salt, refined salt in barrels, common salt, and salt specially prepared for the "saladeros," for which purpose it is considered quite equal to the foreign salt and is much cheaper.—*Southern Cross*.

—The government has approved of a contract with Messrs. Robert Christie & Co., authorizing them to cut timber in the territory of Patagonia during the term of five years, in accordance with the law on the subject. The forest to which the contract relates is 12 square leagues in extent and is situated to the south of Lake Nahuel-Hupli. It is estimated that 3,000,000 feet of timber will be obtained under the concession. The government is to receive 7½% of the proceeds, except during the first two years.—*Southern Cross*.

—A barbarous crime is reported from the Sordino colony (Santa Fé), where at midnight the house of a family named Damiani has been attacked, the father and mother being seriously wounded, and the children so terrified that they cannot bear the presence of strangers. It appears that the assailants went with the idea of getting money, and that finding there was none in the house they vented their spleen on the family, wounding and maiming them at their pleasure. We regret to say that none of the ruffians have been arrested.—*Argentine News*.

—The Superior Tribunal of Justice has issued a very lengthy document concerning the Argentine vessels *Leonardo Padre* and *Puan* detained in this port, at request of the Argentine authorities, on charge of piracy on the Patagonian coast. The document comes to the conclusion that the vessels be detained until diplomatically reclaimed by Argentina. The joke of the matter is, if we are rightly informed, that the *guano*, etc., which they were accused of having taken without leave, has disappeared from on board, having been quietly transported to some other vessel, probably half way across the Atlantic by this time.—*Montevideo Times*, March 17th.

—Advices from Palacios and Moisesville in Santa Fé, where the first of Baron Hirsch's Hebrew colonists have been placed, continue to announce all kinds of outrages against the poor Jews. Murders and robberies are said to be of frequent occurrence and the want of action on the part of the authorities to bring the perpetrators to justice is the subject of severe criticism. On the 28th ult., a colonist was brutally murdered by a drunken native who in turn was killed shortly afterwards. The colonists have been placed, and are taking their own hands and have been organizing in bodies with this object, but on the advice of friends they are exercising all possible restraint. In a letter received from the account of the Palacios colony he states that a regular campaign against the colonists is being directed from Buenos Aires. The same letter states that a Dr. Pin of Sunchales who had been summoned to attend some of the colonists who had been wounded refused to do so.—*Southern Cross*, March 17th.

—The following telegram to the Buenos Aires papers shows the situation in the province of San Luis:—"The government continues to mobilize the national guard in order to reinforce the police. The mobilization is effected in a haphazard manner, the police forcing their way into the houses of members of the Radical Civic Union in the middle of the night and compelling the men to surrender their families. Nearly all the public revenue expended upon the police and the national guard, and therefore the schools have been reduced in number from 114 to 20 and it is said that even these will be closed. As for the teachers, they have not been paid for two years and a half and no rent has been paid for the school buildings for more than three years. A third of the members of the legislature have protested against the recent election of senators, because it was not effected in the proper place, but in the Governor's office in the police department; because the office and department was guarded by a military force, because two of the deputies present are employees of the executive, and were therefore disqualified, leaving the chamber without a quorum; because one of the candidates gave up the governorship *ad interim* in order to become a Senator, by virtue of an agreement as immoral as that which made Dr. Guinazzi senator for Mendoza."—*B. A. Herald*.

—The *Southern Cross*, of Buenos Aires, says:—"We strongly advise all young men born in this country to have their names enrolled in the national guard within the limited time. The following fact related by the *Herald* is suggestive of what may occur in case they disobey that republican ukase:—

"About 13 years ago, Mr. John Gilligan, of Irish parentage, then living with his parents at Guardia del Monte, and being 18 years of age, neglected to enrol himself in the national guard, for which he was sentenced to two years' service in the 'line.' He was discharged about four years ago, having completed nine years and some odd months on the frontier. His parents were both dead on his return, and all their efforts, when alive, had been ineffectual to obtain his release. The severity of his punishment is worthy of being remembered by others, placed in a similar position, as a warning."

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In the state of Rio de Janeiro there are 57,644 electors.

—It is in order for all the states to now postpone their elections.

—The troops in Pernambuco were held in readiness yesterday.

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro has yellow fever.

—Dr. Gabino Desouro was inaugurated governor of Alagoas on the 24th.

—The state legislature of Amazonas was dissolved on the 18th inst.

—It is stated that Senator Campos Salles will leave for Europe in June.

—Dr. Isidore Martins Junior is a candidate for the office of governor of Pernambuco.

—Up to the 27th 73 cases of yellow fever and 8 deaths had been reported at Vassouras.

—The price of milk will be raised to 320 reis per litre in Juiz de Fora on the 1st of April.

—From November, 1891, to March 1892, there were 861 deaths from yellow fever in Santos.

—On the 27th prox. elections will be held in S. Paulo for one federal senator and three deputies.

—The newly elected state legislature of Pernambuco will meet on the 7th and elect a governor of the state.

—A telegram of the 24th from S. Paulo says that the yellow fever is making rapid progress in Campinas, where many patients are without medical attendance.

—In Pará elections will be held on the 30th prox. for filling the vacancies caused by the resignation of Senator Paes de Carvalho and Deputies Serzedello and Lauro Sodre.

—It is said that the president of S. Paulo has asked a distinguished American specialist to examine the sanitary condition of Santos and report on the means of sanitifying that city.

—The chief of police of Rio Grande do Sul has ordered the *Federação* to suspend publication for 30 days for infringing the recent decree of the governor of the state on the liberty of the press.

—In consequence of the rioting between the police and soldiers of the 7th battalion of infantry in S. Paulo, the former has been withdrawn from the streets and the firemen are doing police duty.

—The people of Livramento, Rio Grande do Sul, are complaining because they have to pay 240 reis per kilo for beef. They say that at such a price a poor man cannot afford to have beef for dinner.

—The executive committee of the republican party in S. Paulo presents Dr. Kangel Pestana as its candidate for the federal Senate and Dr. Julio de Mesquita, Brazillio dos Santos and Cincinato Braga as its candidates for deputies.

—The governor of Parahyba declares that in view of the peculiar circumstances of that state and for the sake of realizing the programme of the central government, he postpones to the 30th prox. the election of the constituent assembly.

—Barão de Canindé, a capitalist of this city and at one time member of parliament, was found dead on the 22nd in a car of the Minas and Rio railway when the train stopped at the station of Contendas. He was on his way to Lamiary, where he intended to make use of the waters.

—Complaints are now coming in from Minas that the principal industry of that state—the making of salt pork—is entirely ruined by the inability of the Central railway to carry the salt needed. Salt is quoted at 65 a sack in Sabará, where the former price was 25.

—Telegrams are now beginning to come in to the effect that the people of Mato Grosso repeat the nomination of Gen. Ewbank as governor of that state. We doubt very much whether the "people" care anything about it, and even if they do they will all yield promptly to the dictator's wishes.

—Another revolutionary scare in S. Paulo! Arrests are being made, the troops are held in readiness, the police are active, and the good, old, peace-loving citizen is wishing the republic in the infernal regions. There is more politics and conspiracy than "order and progress" in the Brazilian's cup just at present.

—The president of S. Paulo has issued a decree authorizing the repatriation of the widows and orphans of immigrants who, introduced into that state by contract with the state or federal government, die within 18 months after their arrival, and also immigrants who within one year after their arrival contract diseases or suffer injuries that permanently incapacitate them for earning a livelihood. Besides paying the return passage of these immigrants the state government will give each family a sum of money varying, according to the number of its members, from 100\$ to 200\$. São Paulo must be a very rich as well as foolish community.



In the state of S. Paulo there have been heavy rains causing much damage, especially in the cities of S. Paulo and Santos. The loss at the latter place is estimated at between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000. It is said that 30 or 40 persons have been drowned or killed by falling houses. It is to be hoped that these rains will check the progress of the yellow fever.

The Corumbá provisional junta, when it was inaugurated, celebrated the event by pardoning all the convicts and other prisoners in the Corumbá jail, who were accordingly set at liberty; but Dr. Luiz Benedicto Pereira Leite, who calls himself lieutenant-governor and acting governor of the state, has annulled the act of pardon and issued orders for the arrest of the released prisoners.

In Pelotas there was rioting on the 12th inst. between soldiers and civilians. The cause of this rioting was a blow received from a soldier by a civilian, whose friends undertook to avenge the insult. In the fighting which ensued one soldier was killed and three wounded. On the hearing of this, the commander of the 13th battalion of infantry sent out two detachments in pursuit of the civilians. One of these detachments attacked the quarters of the national guard, which were, however, found to be vacant. The other detachment made some arrests and broke into several houses, inflicting injuries on inoffensive persons and committing other lawless acts.

## RAILROAD NOTES

The contract for the sale of the Rio Claro railway to the Companhia Paulista was signed in S. Paulo on the 27th.

For the benefit of passengers at the Engenho Novo station of the Central railway there are two large clocks. The clocks don't run, but the passengers who trust them have to run, if they wish to catch the train.

The figquent smashing up of the Central rolling stock will soon leave Brazil's great road in a position where even intelligent management will be of no service. It is now getting dangerous to go anywhere near the Central railway.

As the Companhia Geral de Estradas de Ferro has interrupted work on the Benevente and Minas road for more than three months and as that company has been judicially declared a bankrupt, the government, by Decree No. 765, of the 16th inst., annuls the Benevente and Minas railway grant.

In reply to a complaint about delays in the transportation of merchandise a few days ago the manager replied that everything on the Central is in perfect order. At that moment the complainant had goods delayed at Cachoeira for eight months, and to-day is the first time that goods have been received for São Paulo at the stations in this city. If these delays and the almost daily accidents on that line are indications of "perfect order," then we want to see the old mule trains right away.

By decision of the 22nd inst. the minister of agriculture declares unfounded the protest of the S. Paulo Railway Co. against the permission granted to the S. Paulo railway to extend its track to Santos. The minister maintains that that company has no right to exclude other railways from the port of Santos and that, so long as these roads do not receive freight and passengers within the limit of the privileged territory on each side of the company's road, the latter's rights are duly respected.

On the 21st there was a collision between two trains on the Central railway near Palmeiras. The two locomotives and 10 cars were seriously damaged and 16 cattle cars were derailed. Several cars detached from the trains ran down grade with prodigious velocity, passing by the stations of Serra, Oriente and Bimbrão, and only stopping when they reached Belém. The engine-driver and the fireman of one of the trains were severely wounded, and in turned No. 2 one of the runaway cars killed an employee of the road, who was passing through the tunnel on a hand-car.

## ARGENTINE RAILWAYS.

According to an official report just published, the railway mileage open in the Argentine republic in 1890 was 5,027 miles, or 700 miles more than in the previous year. The capital account was \$68,000,000, or \$19,000,000 more than in 1889. The gross receipts were \$3,430,000, or \$70,000 less than in 1889, but the expenses, which were \$2,330,000, also showed a falling-off of \$110,000, consequently the net revenue of \$1,100,000 was \$40,000 heavier than in the previous year. The profits were equal to a return of 1.7 per cent. in 1890, against 2.2 per cent. in the previous year. The government guarantees on railway capital amounted to \$620,000 in 1890, against \$440,000 in 1889. For the year 1891 the liabilities of the government in this respect amounted to \$920,000. —Money.

## LOCAL NOTES

Col. Brandão has been set at liberty.

There are 520 porters registered in this city.

There are registered in this city 1016 street-car and carriage drivers and 3,580 carmen.

It is said that the government owes 12,000,000 for immigrants brought into the country by contract.

Dr. Astolpho Pio, vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, died of yellow fever on the 25th.

The *Diário Oficial* of the 23d publishes a long list of promotions in the army, among which is that of Gen. Almeida Barreto to the rank of marshal.

We doubt if socialism will cure high prices in Rio. Capital punishment properly applied might be a palliative, but this would reduce the rich "who ride in chairs."

The minister of agriculture has fined the U. S. & Brazil Mail 8,000\$ for delays in the trips of several of the company's steamers during the year 1891.

The police have captured two men, French it is said, who have confessed to the infamous crime of dosing unfortunate women with chloral in wine, or beer, and then robbing them.

The Companhia Aliança Mercantil sold last year 9,160,580 kilos of carne secca, or about one-fifth of the total quantity that came to this market. The prices varied from 360 to 580 reis per kilo.

The minister of justice has received a communication from Councillor Coelho Rodrigues stating that he expects soon to finish the draft of the civil code which he contracted to frame.

The Aliança cotton factory manufactured last year 95,591 pieces of goods. The factory employs 504 operatives. The capital of the company is 2,400,000\$ and its bonded indebtedness 1,917,200\$.

The government has changed the day for the senatorial election in this city to April 20th, but Dr. Ferreira Nogueira continues to announce the 21st even in the *Diário Oficial* right under the government's nose.

The minister of agriculture has ordered the payment of 95,000\$ amount of the subsidy to the U. S. & Brazil Mail S. S. Co. for the quarters from February to April and from August to October, 1891.

The minister of the interior, Dr. Fernando Lobo, has obtained a leave of absence and gone to convalesce in the state of Minas Geraes. His portfolio in his absence is in the hands of the minister of foreign affairs.

One thing is certain. The Leopoldina failure and the Geral imbroglio will prove most excellent report operations to the lawyers engaged on the respective sides. The "bag" will, of course, be held by the creditors.

Messrs. A. Fiorita & Co. and the Companhia Metropolitana have presented the minister of agriculture an account of £300,000 for the introduction of immigrants, but the minister declines to pay it. Why don't they present it to Gen. Glycério?

Now that forebode, and most reprehensible, means have been taken to remove the crucifix from the jury room, why not substitute a semblance of justice? Perhaps the judges and jurymen object to the "young woman, with sore eyes" overlooking their determinations?

It is a curious fact that among the merchandise at the Central station awaiting shipment to Minas Geraes are hundreds of boxes of potatoes. And the good people up in Minas are complaining of a threatened famine? What an exhibit for an agricultural lunatic!

It is evident that the accommodation at the yellow fever hospital at Jurujuba is far from sufficient, as we see that extensive buildings are being erected in the rear of the old hospital. The steam launch which carries the patients between this city and Jurujuba has been making lately as many as four trips per diem.

Dr. Miguel Ferreira has asked to be relieved of the fines imposed on him for refusing to serve on the jury on account of the image of Christ on the wall of the jury room. Unfortunately for him the decision rests not with Dr. Tasso Fragoso, but with Major Fiança Leite, who says that Dr. Miguel must pay the fines.

At the lively stable on Rua dos Ourives a man bent a horse to death with a hammer on the night of the 24th. Some of the neighbors, disturbed by the noise, caused the man to be arrested, but he was afterwards set at liberty. Perhaps that antiquated and moribund society for the prevention of cruelty to animals will now vote the lame a medal.

Vice-President Peixoto has pardoned a number of military convicts, who during the military at Fort Santa Cruz protected the imprisoned officers and their families. In justice to these officers, who permitted themselves to be surprised and captured without resistance by the mutineers, each of them should receive at least one "step" in army rank.

The following vehicles are registered in this city:—Carrages, 309; limousines, 140; omnibuses, 63; cabs, 3587; hand-carts, 1,158; street-cars, 459; and the vehicles on tramways, 186. Of the 459 street-cars, 150 belong to the Carris Urbanos company, 92 to the Botanical Garden Co., 74 to that of Villa Isabel, 123 to that of S. Christovão, 10 to that of Santa Theresia and 10 to that of Cachambú.

The *Daily Graphic*, of London, has conferred a great favor on its foreign readers by issuing weekly collections of that paper in a special cover, bound and trimmed. It adds immeasurably to the convenience of the paper and will facilitate its preservation. We have no doubt but what it will also add largely to the *Graphic's* circulation abroad, which after all is the main point with the publishers.

The minister of the interior, on the 26th, returned to the intendencia municipal the contract made for establishing shops where cereals are to be sold for account of the tax-payers to the poor. It appears the "master workman," Lt. Viñolas, a deputy and president of the Banco dos Operários, cannot contract with the government, and the M. W. L. D. and P. must lose the contract, or resign his seat in Congress.

On the 24th the minister of the interior asked the minister of finance to order that merchandise of an edible character be cleared from the bonded warehouses within 35 days, instead of allowing the importers three months, as is usual. This is a virtual charge that the importers of jerked beef, etc. are holding their goods off the market, when it is only too probable that they are merely trying to save themselves from loss.

According to *O Tempo*, the *syndicos* appointed by the legal authorities to take charge of the assets of the Geral de Estradas de Ferro company were met with a flat refusal on the part of the directors of the Leopoldina company, who are also the directors of the Geral, to hand over the Leopoldina estate. They declared that an appeal had been made to a superior tribunal. As the Leopoldina people were the ringleaders in the Geral scheme, we shall await the result of this contest with interest.

Dr. Rodrigues Alves, minister of finance, is ill.

The government has issued orders for withdrawing from S. Paulo the detachment of the 7th battalion of infantry.

Up to the time of our going to press no particulars have been published in regard to alleged revolutionary plots in this city.

Quintino Bocayuva, Aristides Lahr and Ferro Carilisa are candidates for the Senate in the election to be held on the 20th prox. in the federal district.

A meeting called by Senator Wandenbolk o congressmen of the federal district will be held day after tomorrow at Rua Sete de Setembro No. 81.

A meeting is called for the 31st at the Club Gymnástico to organize the national republican party. This party will oppose the present government.

Two Protestant congregations, the Fluminense and Baptista, were stoned on Sunday evening, the Methodists and Presbyterians wisely avoiding attacks by keeping their doors closed. Seems something like China.

The owner of the Hotel Riachuelo received yesterday a letter asking him to give 1,500\$ to 21 unemployed workmen, fixing a place for the delivery of the money and threatening him with death if he failed to comply with the demand or revealed the contents of the letter.

The *Times* and *Financial News* are again after poor Brazil. A telegram from London on the 28th says that the *Times* is denouncing the accuracy of "official information" in regard to yellow fever and the *Financial News* wants to know when that presidential election is going to be held.

Yesterday evening a detective arrested two Portuguese merchants who had arrived on that day from Portugal. They paid 7\$ to the detective and 40\$ to secure their release, but were nevertheless detained till this morning, when they were set at liberty through the intercession of friends. The detective has been dismissed.

The "illustrious *abide*" of the diocese has published a solemn protest against the sacrifice of the 25th, has ordered a *tríduo de preces* in all the parish churches and a public procession on Friday next, and has resolved to petition the minister of interior for the pieces of the image broken in the jury-room for preservation in the cathedral.

The country may now be considered safe. The municipal council of the state of Minas Geraes (whatever that may be) telegraphed from Ouro Preto on the 28th, that they feel deeply moved at the "horrible sacrilegious" attempt on the jury-room images in this city on the 25th. These manifestations of pious zeal ought to insure for us something of good government for a few brief days.

We should like to call the attention of indignant Catholics to one plain matter-of-fact question. Is it not just as sacrilegious to stone a religious edifice as it is to tear down an image? Hardly a week passes but what a number of windows in the pretty little Methodist church on Rua do Catele are not broken by stone-throwers, and they have to submit. Let us have our justice seasoned with a little equality, please!

On Friday considerable excitement was caused in this city by the news that at 10 o'clock a.m. that day two men had entered the jury room and torn down and mutilated two images of Christ fastened to the wall, at the same time damaging furniture to the amount of 1,000\$. This they did in perfect security, and then left the building without being stopped, though one was subsequently arrested and will be presented. The minister of justice has ordered the chief of police to proceed to a thorough investigation of the matter.

## WIFE.

On the 22nd instant, the wife of DONALD MACNICOL, S. Paulo, of a son.

## MARRIAGE.

FRANCISCO L. C. DE SALES, son of the late Baron de Itapúa, to LULA MARGUERITE, daughter of David Stewart Dawson, Esq., of Cawn Gorm, Stratham Park, England.

## DIED.

DAWKINS.—On the 17th instant, at No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro, of yellow fever, HENRY J. DAWKINS, a. 26 years.

PARK.—In this city, on the 23d instant, WILLIAM THOMSON PARK, late of Kelburne House, Scotland, aged 18 years.

WESSON.—In this city on the 20th instant, of yellow fever, EDWARD WESSON, seamen's missionary, aged 26 years.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Brazilian 4% stock of 1889 is quoted at 58 in London, showing a decline.

Decree No. 766, of the 18th inst., makes a deficiency appropriation of 219,546\$842 for naval stores.

By the steamer *Pelotas* the government remitted to the southern states on the 25th 1,000,000\$ in small notes and nickel.

The receipts of the Bahia custom-house in January were 831,831\$46 against 959,559\$521 in the corresponding month of 1891.

Customs receipts in the state of Rio Grande do Sul amounted in February to 630,524\$663 against 323,188\$436 in the corresponding month of 1891.

Decree No. 770, of the 22nd inst., makes a special appropriation of 3,000,000\$ for expenses with public health and with keeping down prices of the necessities of life.

On the 19th the minister of finance ordered the Caixa de Amortização to pay to the war department the interest on the government stock that represents the patrimony of the invalids' asylum, which has heretofore been collected by the Associação Commercial.

According to a table annexed to the acting minister of the interior's application for 3,000,000\$ to be expended in various sanitary and public health measures, the people of Brazil, through their governors, have expended over 43,000,000\$ in assistance, sanitary improvements, drought, etc., in 10 years, and we should like to know what there is to show for it.

This sales made last year by the Companhia Industrial e Mercantil de Petróleo amounted to 800,000\$000 and the profit of the company to 294,602\$877. No dividends were declared as the amount of profit was absorbed in the business of the company, from which it could not be withdrawn. The capital of the company is 1,500,000\$, but only 697,700\$ has been paid up.

## COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, March 28th, 1892.  
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold. 27 1/2  
do do do do in U. S. 54 75 cts.  
do coin at 84 86 1/2 per £ 512 1/2  
do \$1.00 U. S. coin Brazilian gold... 1827  
do £1 sig. in Brazilian gold... 8 5/8

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day 1 1/2  
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold)... 23 30  
do do do (paper)... 23 75 cts. gold  
do do do in U. S. 54 75 cts.  
do coin at \$1.80 per £ sig. in U. S. 23 50 c  
Value of \$1.00 U. S. per £ sig. in U. S. 43 75  
Value of £1 sterling " " " " 24 75

## EXCHANGE.

March 22.—The banks opened at 1 1/2 on London, but generally refused to show at this rate in the afternoon and at the close of business 1 1/2 was the quotation for bank-stuffing. The market was quiet with bank on bankers reported at 1 1/2 and on head office at 1 1/2 1/2, with commercial quoted at the extremes of 1 1/2 1/2 to 1 1/2 1/2, and at 1 1/2 1/2 just before the close. Official rates were 1 1/2 on London, 80¢-81¢ on Paris and 99¢-100¢ on Hamburg at 90 days; 48¢-49¢ on New York at sight. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 20\$50, sellers at 20\$60 for cash.

March 23.—The official rates at the banks were 1 1/2 on London, 80¢-81¢ on Paris and 99¢-100¢ on Hamburg, at 90 days; 48¢-49¢ on New York at sight, and the market was firm during the day. A moderate amount of business was doing at 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 1/2 bank on bankers, with repaid paper required at 1 1/2 1/2 and commercial at 1 1/2 1/2 in the morning, and at 1 1/2 1/2, later in the day, the market closing steady at the higher quotations. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 20\$50, sellers at 20\$60.

March 24.—The banks made no changes in official rates, but the market was higher and firm. Bank sterling business was reported at the extremes of 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 1/2, in repaid paper at 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 1/2 and in commercial at 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 1/2. Bank francs were reported at 80¢. The market closed steady, but there was still money at 1 1/2 for commercial sterling. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 20\$50, sellers at 20\$60 for cash; buyers at 20\$50, sellers at 20\$60 for 30 days.

March 25.—Cashed today, the banks and Exchange were closed and there was no doing.

March 26.—The market was firm, but very quiet, for yesterday being a holiday and tomorrow Sunday, the day was virtually flat. The banks were still officially at 1 1/2, and were likewise at 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 1/2, later on London office. Repaid sterling business was reported at 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 1/2 and commercial at the extremes of 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 1/2, the market closing with buyers at 1 1/2 and sellers at 1 1/2 1/2, and closed with buyers at this price, sellers at 20\$60.

March 28.—The official rates at the banks were unchanged, viz. 1 1/2 on London, 80¢-81¢ on Paris and 99¢-100¢ on Hamburg, at 90 days; 48¢-49¢ on New York at sight. The market was very quiet, with few bills offering and very little money, and a little flatness. In the morning head-office paper was reported at 1 1/2, but this was not obtainable in the afternoon. The business done was in bank sterling at 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 1/2, in repaid paper at 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 1/2 and in commercial sterling at 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 20\$50, sellers at 20\$60.

## SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

### March 21.

3 Apolices, 55,000,000 550 deb. 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2  
34 do 1,000,000 5 1/2, Oeste Minas 200

### Banks.

49 Brazil, 10,000 157 450 Republica 75  
60 Commercio, 50 200 do 76  
112 Incisor, 100 25 do 77  
500 Pate e Rio 60

### Railways and Tramways.

250 V.F. San'y 150 23 150 V.F. San'y 150 26 50  
50 do 20 23 600 do 27 200  
350 do 24 24 500 do 27 300  
1000 do 24 24 400 do 27 300  
337 do 25 25 100 S. Christ. do 205

### Miscellaneous.

50 Melh. no lha. 51  
March 22.  
23 Apolices, 45,000,000 300 deb. Leopoldina  
7 do 1,000,000 5 1/2, Oeste Minas 200

### Banks.

100 Brazil, 10,000 157 450 Republica 75  
235 Incisor, 100 25 do 77  
65 Pate e Rio, 100 25 do 77  
1150 Republica, 60 20 do 77  
200 do 25 25 100 S. Christ. do 205



March 26th, 1892.

## BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Num. shares	Last rate	Closing quotations
1,000,000,000	4,000,000	164,295	Agencia do Brazil .....	4 000/- Jan. 22	305	485-50	
1,000,000,000	475,000	34,000	Alfama do Brasil .....	2 500/- July 10	120	200	
5,000,000,000	475,000	31,725	América do Brasil .....	10 000/- Jan. 22	204	210-00	
10,000,000,000	16,000,000	343,374	Banco do Brasil .....	10 000/- Feb. 21	100	75-00	
10,000,000,000	27,500,000	—	Brasil Central .....	12 500/- May 21	144	—	
10,000,000,000	41,575	104,575	Brazilian .....	20 000/- Jan. 22	200	308-00-305-00	

2 series.....  
 indices.....

[illegible]

## HYPOTHECARY NOTES

Percent amount	Interest payable	Rate of %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
15,577,000	Jan.-July	6	Credito Real do Brazil....	1000	68%	.... - 60 %
...	do	...	do gold.....	21 1/2	115000	...
7,739,300	Apr. ....	6	Credito Real de S. Paulo....	100	90%	...
7,739,500	...	6	Rep. das Estadas Unidos....	100	85%	...
8,000	...	...	do gold.....	100	70	...
May-Nov	...	6	Proclat.....	100	70 %	...
10,336,400	Jan.-July	6	União, S. Paulo.....	100	...	...

## MILLS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nonvoting stock	Lost sales	Closing quotation
2,400,000.00	1,400,000.00	168,112.8	Allianza .....	12¢ 000—July 91	200.0	350.0000	—
400,000.00	400,000.00	..	Ban. Fin. .....	..	200	220.0000	—
3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	93,375.00	Export Industrial .....	12¢ 000—July 91	200	210.0000	150.0000
300,000.00	300,000.00	..	Ban. Fin. .....	8.00—Aug. 90	200	200.0000	—
1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	160,153	Caracaca .....	12¢ 000—July 91	200	230.0000	—
1,400,000.00	600,000.00	240,000.00	Compañia Industrial .....	10¢ 000—July 91	100.0	200.0000	—
..	..	..	Id. 3 series .....	10¢ 000—July 91	140	170.0000	—
2,100,000.00	910,000.00	..	Cerveza, S. A. .....	3 100—July 91	130	125.0000	—
250,000.00	250,000.00	..	D. Falcón .....	..	200	120.0000	—
100,000.00	600,000.00	..	Industrial Muebles .....	..	200	200.0000	—
200,000.00	155,440	10,851	Industrial de Olio Petró. ..	..	140	45.0000	—
100,000.00	400,000.00	..	Piso Grande .....	12¢ 000—July 90	200	140.0000	—
..	..	22,000.00	Equitativo .....	9.00—July 89	200	140.0000	—

## MISCELLANEOUS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
8,000,000,000	8,400,000,000	..	Agricola da Paranaapanema.	38000 - July 91	600	602,000	
1,000,000,000	7,400,000,000	..	Agropecuária do Ribeirão Preto.	10 1/2 - July 91	200	198 000	
100,000,000	7,000,000,000	..	Agropecuária de Viçosa.	4 000 - July 91	200	215 000	
750,000,000	7,000,000,000	..	Carmineiras Fluminenses.	10 000 - Jan. 91	200	215 000	
10,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	26,831,100	Casa Brasileira.	2 800 - July 91	80	610000	..
3,000,000,000	7,338,000,000	1,800,000,000	Commissões e Escolas de Café.	10 1/2 - Jan. 91	60	59 000	
60,000,000,000	6,000,000,000	..	Companhia de Obras Públicas.	10 1/2 - Jan. 91	200	31 000	..
10,000,000,000	6,000,000,000	..	Commissões Fluminenses.	2 800 - July 91	40	3 000	
50,000,000,000	..	..	Ind. e Colômbia do Brasil.	..	00	..	
50,000,000,000	50,000,000,000	..	Melhoramento no Rio de Janeiro.	1 1/2 - July 91	200	40 000	46 000
40,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	24,017,000	Nacional de Viação do Rio de Janeiro.	1 1/2 - July 91	10	20 000	
15,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	..	Nacional de Viação do Rio de Janeiro.	..	80	22 000	85 000
20,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	..	Metropolitano.	..	40	30 000	
7,500,000,000	5,210,000,000	24,150	Nacional de Viação do Rio de Janeiro.	..	100	30 000	
2,000,000,000	1,200,000,000	..	Nacional de Obras.	5 000 - Jan. 91	..	130 000	
2,000,000,000	5,750,000,000	..	Nova Est. Maritima.	3 500 - July 91	40	5 000	
20,000,000,000	20,000,000,000	..	Obras Hidráulicas do Rio de Janeiro.	..	40	5 000	
6,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	21,850	Saneamento do Rio de Janeiro.	12 1/2 - Jan. 91	30	55 000	
5,000,000,000	5,400,000,000	..	Servip. Maritima.	13 1/2 - Jan. 91	20	110 000	
40,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	..	Torreia Brasileira.	..	50	48 000	46 000
20,000,000,000	20,000,000,000	..	União Lu. dos Est. do Br. do Sul.	4 000 - July 91	200	30 000	

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STEAM PACKET COMPANY.Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
Governments for carrying the mails.TABLE OF DEPARTURES,  
1892

Date	Steamer	Destination
Mar. 30	Clyde...	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
April 6	Tagus...	Bahia, Pernambuco, La Paloma, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Rotterdam.
" 15	Trent...	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 18	Clyde...	Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicente, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.

This Company will have steamers from and to England  
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G. C. Anderson,

Superintendent.

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